

HUMBERTS ON TRIAL

Alleged Swindlers Arraigned in Paris.
GREAT CROWDS ATTEND SOCIETY IN FRENCH CAPITAL ALL AGOG.

Case Attracts Almost as Much Attention in France as the Dreyfus Trial Did.

PARIS, August 8.—The notorious Humbert family today faced a judge in the most sensational trial of the century. The case attracted almost as much attention in France as the Dreyfus trial did. The Humberts, a family of swindlers, were arraigned on charges of forgery, fraud, and other crimes. The trial was held in a grand hall, and the court was filled with spectators. The Humberts were dressed in formal attire, and the judge presiding over the trial was a distinguished man. The trial was expected to last several days, and the public was keenly interested in the proceedings.

But Few Gained Admittance. Of the thousands who sought admission only a few hundred of the highly favored, the celebrated actor, was among the throng of artists, actors and authors seeking admission, and when he was turned back he remarked that the trial would be "one of the greatest dramas ever enacted." The scene within the court room recalled the tense days of the Dreyfus and Zola trials.

The court room is comparatively small, the walls and ceiling paneled with mahogany, giving it a somber hue. The judges' bench formed a high semi-circle at the further end. The presiding judge, Gaston Bonnet, occupied the center of the semi-circle, his associates being Judges Monier, Planteau, Pignard and Du Desert. Bonnet is a man of middle age and bears an air of authority. He is dressed in a black robe, and his features are marked by a stern expression. The judges' bench was elevated, and the judges were seated in a row. The court room was filled with spectators, and the atmosphere was tense.

Arrival of the Prisoners. To the right of the judges was the prisoner's dock, raised four feet above the level of the room and bringing out the faces of the prisoners against the dark background. They were brought in from the prison of the Conciergerie, through a subterranean passage leading to the court room. As they entered every eye was strained toward them. Therese Humbert came first, then her husband, Frederic, followed by her brothers Emile and Romain d'Aurignac. Mme. Humbert's face was pale from her long confinement. Her whole bearing as she coldly surveyed the spectators indicated scorn and defiance. She wore a becoming dress of blue and white, and a dainty round hat, bearing a white ornament and a cluster of white roses. Frederic Humbert was the picture of a crushed and miserable man. He had a haggard, worn appearance, showing more despair than defiance. His scant beard had become very gray. Emile d'Aurignac has grown thin and cadaverous-looking, but his brother Romain still looks the type of the sleek procurer.

Conference With Counsel. Madame Humbert held a whispered conference with her counsel, Maître Labori, who defended Dreyfus at the Rennes court-martial, while the indictment was being read. There was a large array of counsel, representing the numerous interests on both sides. The hearing was occupied by the reading of the indictment, the formal pleading and the selecting of the jury from the regular panel.

Madame Humbert frequently interrupted the reading of the indictment with scornful exclamations, which could be heard throughout the court room. When asked where she lived she answered: "In prison." The interrogation of Madame Humbert furnished the chief incident of the day, but failed to develop any surprise or bring out the whereabouts of the mysterious Crawford brothers, her statement consisting mainly of vague declarations of her honesty.

As the judge read extracts from the dossier, reviewing her family antecedents, she waved Maître Labori aside, and, rising with notes in her hand, insisted on directing her own case.

Judge Bonnet inquired about her eccentric father, who assumed the title of "Count Daurignac." Romain half rose and exclaimed: "It is false! It is false!" Questioned about her father's name, she claimed to have received Therese's answer with apparent frankness, saying she had received large presents.

When the court demanded the exact details regarding the presents she replied: "All will be explained," and she firmly maintained that the details would be supplied at the opportune time.

Manner Excites Laughter. Later her calmness in putting off her disclosures excited outbursts of laughter, in which judges and spectators joined. Questioned as to the Crawford brothers, she exclaimed: "I repeat that the Crawfords exist."

"Then where are they?" inquired the judge. "Their presence will be made known in due time," she replied, amid another outburst of laughter.

Judge Bonnet remarked that she had given the same answer before and now was the time to produce the Crawfords.

AN OVATION TO MILES

Cordial Greetings From Many Army Officers

AT WAR DEPARTMENT
BRILLIANT SCENE AT MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.

Loving Cup Presented by Clerks and Messengers—Feeling Remarks of the Retiring Commander.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles relinquished command of the army and was placed on retired list at noon today, in accordance with the statute providing for the retirement of officers of the army at the age of sixty-four years. The official order announcing his retirement was in the usual stereotyped form of ordinary retirements and read as follows:

"Washington, August 8, 1903.
"The retirement from active service by the President, August 8, 1903, of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States army, by operation of law, under the provisions of

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ADVANCED AND RETIRED.

Colonels Coolidge and Roberts Appointed Brigadier Generals.
Colonel Charles A. Coolidge, commanding the 7th Infantry at the Presidio of San Francisco and Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, commanding the 2d Infantry at Fort D. A. Russell, were today appointed brigadier generals in the army and retired. The two appointments were made possible by the retirement of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles today and that of Major General Davis a few weeks ago.

General Coolidge was born in Massachusetts and entered the army as a private in the 10th Infantry in October, 1862, serving with that regiment in New York to May, 1865. He was appointed second lieutenant of the 7th Infantry in May, 1864, and reached the grade of colonel of the regiment in March, 1901. In February, 1890, he was brevetted major for gallant services in action against the Indians at the Big Hole, Montana, August, 1877, where he was wounded three times. During the Spanish war he was with the army in Cuba and took part in the engagements at El Caney and at Santiago. He was afterward with his regiment in the Philippines and China and took part in the engagements at Santa Rita, Guagua, Angeles and also in the engagements at Tientsin, Yangtze and Peking. He was recommended for brevet of lieutenant colonel for gallantry at El Caney and was commended by General A. B. Dorey, who was then commanding the 7th Infantry, for his gallant and efficient manner in which he handled his regiment at Tientsin.

General Roberts is a native of Connecticut and served in the civil war in the volunteer establishment, entering as a private in the 22d New York state militia in May, 1862, and being honorably mustered out as lieutenant of the 10th New York Infantry in June, 1863. He served with the army of the Potomac and in West Virginia and was brevetted lieutenant colonel for gallantry and meritorious services; major of volunteers for gallantry during the campaign in West Virginia and in the battle of Fisher's Hill, Virginia. He was afterward with his regiment in the Philippines and China and took part in the engagements at Santa Rita, Guagua, Angeles and also in the engagements at Tientsin, Yangtze and Peking. He was recommended for brevet of lieutenant colonel for gallantry at El Caney and was commended by General A. B. Dorey, who was then commanding the 7th Infantry, for his gallant and efficient manner in which he handled his regiment at Tientsin.

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GEN. OLIVER ARRIVES

Confers With Secretary Root and Other Officials.

SUCCEEDS COL. SANGER
DISCUSSING HIS NEW DUTIES IN THE DEPARTMENT.

To Be the Recipient of Social Attention—Military Career of the New Assistant Secretary.

Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver of Albany, N.Y., who succeeds Col. William Cary Sanger of New York as assistant secretary of war, arrived here this morning from his home in Albany and spent the day at the War Department in conference with Secretary Root and other officials in regard to his new duties.

Secretary Root will entertain his new assistant, Gen. Oliver, at a dinner at the Country Club this evening, to which the following named gentlemen have been invited: Secretary Hitchcock, Postmaster General Payne, Secretary Wilson, General Young, General Corbin, General Carter, General Randolph, General Gillespie, General O'Reilly, General Bates, General Humphrey, Judge Mason, Chief Clerk Southwick, Colonel Edwards and Mr. N. O. Chance, private secretary to the Secretary of War. General and Mrs. Corbin will give a dinner in honor of General Oliver at their residence tomorrow, at which most of the gentlemen named above will be present.

Gen. Oliver's Military Career.
General Robert Shaw Oliver was born in Boston, Mass., fifty-six years ago. He received his training at the military school of Marlborough, Mass., at Ossining and at graduation went directly into the volunteer service, where, on September 27, 1864, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry. Although only seventeen years old, he was placed in command of his troop and two weeks later took part in his first action. While serving before Petersburg he was selected by General Cole to be his aide-de-camp. In September 3, 1865, he was appointed by General Clark to be assistant adjutant general of the 3d Division, 25th Army Corps, then serving in Texas after the close of the war.

On the recommendation of his superior officers he was commissioned second lieutenant, 17th Infantry, February 23, 1868, and after a short service in New York harbor was assigned to Texas with his regiment, as acting adjutant, and later received his promotion as first lieutenant, 24th Infantry. At his own request he was transferred to the 8th United States Cavalry, and appointed first lieutenant of that regiment May 7, 1867, and ordered to the Pacific coast, where he served three years in California, Oregon and Arizona. In various Indian wars at that time, and was promoted captain October 31, 1869.

After leaving the army he returned to the east and moved from Boston to Albany, and accepted a colonelcy of the 10th Regiment, August 28, 1873; assistant adjutant general, 9th Brigade, July 11, 1878; brigadier general and inspector general of the state of New York, January 1, 1880; brigadier general, 5th Brigade, January 10, 1883; brigadier general, 3d Brigade, December 30, 1885. He has since held various positions, and is now a colonel in the 10th Regiment.

He is a member of all of the prominent clubs of Albany in business, he is associated with Rathbone, Sarg & Co., stove manufacturers.

The Retiring Assistant Secretary.
William Cary Sanger of Sangerfield, N.Y., who is succeeded by Gen. Oliver, has been assistant secretary of war since March 14, 1901, when he succeeded George D. Melick. He is a graduate of Yale. Col. Sanger was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 21, 1853. He took up the practice of law and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He was a member of the Albany bar and was a member of the Albany bar and was a member of the Albany bar.

TO INVESTIGATE HOOLEY.
London Promoter Though Bankrupt Is Living in Luxury.
LONDON, August 8.—Attorney General Finlay has instructed the director of public prosecutions to investigate some of the transactions of Promoter E. T. Hooley in connection with the Sapphire Corundum mine of Canada. Hooley's meteoric career and heavy failure were the sensations of London a few years back. The bankrupt has since been operating in his wife's name and has been living in the greatest luxury.

In the course of the hearing on Thursday of a suit to recover money paid in connection with the death of Justice Hooley, the whole transaction was described by Hooley and his colleagues as fraudulent and deplorable. It was a grave reflection on the conduct of this country that such a thing could occur in the middle of London. Thisable-rigging on a race course was a simple collection which the archbishops and bishops in the United States will raise for the university. "The institution is destined," said the pope, "to become the heart and center of the clergy and of Catholicism in America."

INSURRECTION SPREADING.
Situation in Macedonia Shows Unrest to the Powers.
CONSTANTINOPLE, August 8.—The insurrectionary movement in Macedonia appears to be widening. Bands are reported to be active in the Sanjak of Uskub and the district of Krushevo, where the government troops have been defeated. The movement is spreading to the district of Dibra, four Bulgarian villages have risen, provoking a corresponding rising in the neighboring Albanian villages. According to the statements of the ports, however, the authorities have succeeded in calming the Albanians and inducing them to return to their homes.

The diplomats here are uneasy, fearing that the trouble may spread outside the Balkans. Up to the present the action of the embassies has been confined to advising the ports to prevent the Mussulman population from engaging in fights with the insurgents. Twelve battalions of redifs in the sanjak of Serbie and the vilayet of Monastir have been called out.

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At first it seemed that their desires would be realized, for the initial stage of the flight was splendid, but a few seconds more it was evident that the experiment would prove only partly successful. When she took her slightly downward course Assistant Manley at once realized

THE STAR BY MAIL.
Persons leaving the city for any period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter. Terms: 13 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks; or 50 cents per month. INvariably in ADVANCE. The address may be changed as frequently as desired. Always send the last address, as well as the new one.

AIRSHIP LAUNCHED

Partial Success of Professor Langley's Model.

IT SAILED 500 YARDS
THEN STRUCK THE WATER AND SANK.

Recovered Without Serious Difficulty—Its Speed Was About Forty Miles an Hour.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.
WIDENWATER, Va., August 8.—Langley's fifteen-foot model aerodrome was launched from the houseboat in the Potomac, off this place, at 9:35 o'clock this morning, and the experiment was a partial success. The machine got away with a velocity of 70 feet per second. She traveled 500 yards, coming down to the surface with considerable force. The water splashed up all around the base of the model. The next moment it was beneath the surface.

Instantly the tug L. M. Key, which is used as tender for the houseboat, the small naphtha launch and three rowboats put out to the spot. Within forty-five minutes after the start from the launching table the aerodrome was again inside the houseboat. Her start was beautiful. At a given signal the launching carriage was sprung from its fastenings. The apparatus dashed across the houseboat's top with a short jerk, side, where it came up with a short jerk, but just at that second the clamping device released its hold and the airship was off upon its strange voyage.

This was the crucial moment. Everybody on top of the houseboat watched with bated breath. Taking the air squarely, she kept a beautiful course for a few seconds, but then some deflection in the winds occurring, she pointed slightly downward. Then she turned in a graceful curved line toward the Maryland shore and struck the water. Her brief flight was over in a second and she sank beneath the surface.

Recovery of the Model.
The tug was the first to arrive. Grappling irons were cast overboard from the small boats, but for thirty minutes the search went on in vain. Chief Assistant Charles R. Manley was in command of the rescuing expedition. He ordered the tug and launch back to the houseboat, when from his small boat he directed the movements of the men. Finally a grapple called out "here she is." His grapple apparatus had stuck fast in the machinery of the airship. The next moment the top of a sail was visible above the water.

"Be careful there with those cylinders," ordered Manley, as one of the hooks was seen to have fouled a part of the machinery. The greatest precaution, however, did not serve to ensnare the aerodrome. A part of a wing was torn away; one of the boilers was indented, and in various ways the air cruiser showed an unfortunate lack of adaptability for submarine work. Happily the water at that point was not over twenty feet deep so that the work of rescue was not especially difficult.

As soon as the aerodrome was located Manley ordered his boats to surround it, both for security in getting it out and for protection against the gaze of newspaper reporters. A few of whom were present enough to have reached the spot before the craft arose.

Attempt to Conceal the Craft.
Private Allston stood in the rear of Manley's boat with a big piece of cloth like a sheet in his hand. It was soon apparent that this was brought along to cover up the body of the aerodrome as soon as it was taken from the water to keep it from being seen by reporters. But such were the conditions that this was practically impossible. The Star boat, with a camera, and the other boats, were too close, and the whole of the aerodrome was visible before any one could conceal it. The framework was exceedingly intricate, being about fifteen feet long and ten feet wide. It was a great number of delicate steel rods, with its specific and carefully studied purposes. A solid body, such as has been described, would have been visible before any one could reach it. There were two small boilers and a small gasoline engine generating something like two horse power. From the motor delicate steel rods radiated, and the whole was a number, which were situated, not at the rear of the machine, but just aft of the boiler, and were so arranged that the whole affair, made of strong, but the thinnest, steel. They were not covered with silk.

There is the strangest thing about the strange craft was the wings. Of these there were four, two on each side. In flight they were spread, of course, but even then their full surface was not spread to the full shape of the wings was somewhat tent like. There is a central rod from which the texture of the finest silk slopes down on each side, and at each extremity from the body is another decline so that the spread really embraces about angular shaped section of air.

Wings Delicately Constructed.
The wings could not have been constructed more delicately. They were made strong, though, by several pieces of stout, but light rods, something like bamboo. They were from body to tip, about six feet long and about four feet wide. Behind was the propeller, which was made of thin, but strong material, and is somewhat different from the apparatus which has been described for the major flying machine. That apparatus will be embodied in the steel propeller, which will perform both the function of steering and propelling. As was predicted in The Star, the flight was made right against what wind there was blowing at the time. This, however, was not strange. Its velocity was about four miles an hour and the wind gauges showed that its main direction was from the southeast.

There was some hitch in the proceedings of getting the machine started. At the last moment something untoward must have occurred, as the aerodrome, as it were, M. Key sounded without any response from the force of men sent above for the launching. But within ten minutes, the turn-table swung around, pointing down stream, the signal was given, the aerodrome was launched, and it was off on its short course. Its scientific burden was released in an instant, and away she flew on its exploratory voyage.

At the time the vessel shot out into space Chief Photographer Smilie covered it with his camera and made an instantaneous photograph. Another and yet another picture was made as the flying machine, which will perform both the function of steering and propelling. As was predicted in The Star, the flight was made right against what wind there was blowing at the time. This, however, was not strange. Its velocity was about four miles an hour and the wind gauges showed that its main direction was from the southeast.

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